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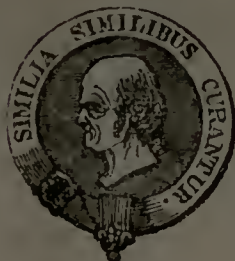
THE
CONCLUDING TASK
OF THE
DISCIPLES OF HOMŒOPATHY.
A N ADDRESS,

DELIVERED AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC
ASSOCIATION, 22ND AUGUST, 1849,

BY MARMADUKE B. SAMPSON.

TOGETHER WITH A

Report of the Proceedings of the Meeting.



LONDON:
SAMUEL HIGHLEY, 32, FLEET STREET.

MDCCCXLIX.

THE
Concluding Task
OF THE
Disciples of Homoeopathy.



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LONDON :
THOMAS HARRILD, PRINTER, SILVER STREET,
FALCON SQUARE.

A D D R E S S,

&c., &c.

It would have been impossible for the Committee of the British Homœopathic Association, in drawing up the Report which has been presented this evening, not to have anticipated, in some degree, the animated reception that has been given to it. The Association has to congratulate itself upon an uninterrupted success, which, in proportion to the means at its command, is perhaps without a parallel, and which is not only in itself an evidence of the inherent vitality of Homœopathy, but is also calculated to afford encouragement to all who, in other branches of scientific inquiry, are seeking to promote a candid examination of new discoveries. That within the space of little more than eighteen months, nearly 1,300 persons should have formed themselves into a united body for diffusing the knowledge of a disputed and derided truth, in which they could have no other interest than such as benevolence would prompt, is a circumstance that has never been witnessed in any analogous case. That this body, too, should, upon assem-

bling to review the results of their efforts from their commencement down to the present time, find not a single drawback to what they have achieved, is also a point, looking to the nature of their task, which they could hardly have hoped to realize. It is not only that they have distributed 1,200 volumes and many thousand pamphlets, that they have allayed apprehensions respecting the progress of a fatal epidemic, and made the means of prevention widely known, that they have seen several of their members go forth to remote places, with the intention of planting Homœopathy along with the first elements of civilization, and that they have never had occasion to solicit funds, since relying solely on the voluntary zeal of their members; they are, after the performance of all their duties, yet in the possession of considerable means, but there is, beyond all this, the satisfaction, that owing to the spirit in which their labours have been conducted, they are not conscious of having awakened, even in the minds of any one individual among those whose views and practice they are so actively endeavouring to subvert, a single unkind feeling, or indeed any feeling inconsistent with entire respect for the motives by which they have been impelled. It is, indeed, to this last circumstance, probably, that much of our success is to be ascribed. We have not advocated the cause in a manner inconsistent with its nature. There is amongst all who mutually

recognize what they sincerely believe to be a great truth, a kind of freemasonry, which produces an earnest feeling towards each other; and in its turn, this widening of their sympathies tends to beget a more tolerant feeling in their dealings with all the world. That this has been the case among the members of our Association, may safely be asserted; and hence the way in which we have carefully avoided all attempts to force our views upon unwilling minds. We all remember when we were not Homœopathists ourselves, and most of us, doubtless, could also testify that it was by some unobtrusive remark or simple fact, and not by the eager vehemence of controversy, that we were first induced to give it our attention.

Although, however, a review of our progress gives room for this feeling of unqualified satisfaction, it is necessary we should limit its indulgence. It is a condition of every task, that the further we advance towards its completion, so does the necessity increase for sustained exertion, since the very extent of what we have accomplished would constitute a reproach for not accomplishing the remainder. If we had never been able to form an associated band for mutual support,—if we had never found the means to disseminate our views, and if we had never gained the influence of distinguished names, we might still pause, comparatively free from disgrace in avowing that we must leave to time the full establishment of our doctrine.

But, as it is, we have succeeded too well, and gone too far, to stand still even for a moment. We have marched proudly, although not insultingly, into the domain of medical science to institute a new order of affairs, and if we now leave a single weak point exposed, our discomfiture will be as signal as our temerity. We must, therefore, finish our work, for we can neither retreat nor remain where we are; and hence the question for our consideration is,—What are the points that are yet requisite to establish our entire security?

Now, in the promulgation and advocacy of every new truth, there are three things that are essential. Firstly: We must clearly state our doctrine, and the nature of the phenomena on which it is based. Secondly: We must publish all the testimony that can be collected. And lastly: We must furnish means by which all those who are incapable of receiving conviction through the testimony of others, may at once resolve their doubts by personal observation.

As regards the first of these points, namely, the clear enunciation of our doctrine, nothing has been neglected. The Association has, as has been observed in the Report, issued thousands of volumes and tracts on the principles of the Homœopathic system, and, through the zeal of their Honorary Secretary, an extensive correspondence has been carried on with all who have applied for information. With respect to the second point, the statis-

tical verification of our doctrine, everything that could be required has, in like manner, been performed; and on this head we may especially point to the 8,000 pamphlets which have been distributed, showing the results of the treatment in Cholera, and to the history of what was done in Ireland during the famine and pestilence of 1847. Of our three duties, then, the first and second have been completely fulfilled. It is in relation to the third that we shall find the call for our concluding labours. We have proclaimed our doctrine, and promulgated its evidences; but we have not yet established a direct means by which inquirers may satisfy themselves by personal observation, and without this our task is unfinished. Satisfactory as may be our reasoning, extensive as may be our evidence, still,—even though it be all collected in one mass, it leaves an opening, of which any one determined to resist conviction may avail himself to escape. The theory of our system may be admitted to be perfect, and its evidences may be acknowledged as having been prepared in good faith; but the world have seen so many ingenious theories—and more especially in medicine—turn out to be delusions, that, as a frequent experience of treachery will sometimes lead men to distrust all mankind in proportion to the fairness of their professions, so there are some who are rather deterred from than won to a new creed by the allegation, that in theory it is all that could be

desired ; while, in the next place, as regards its being supported by an overwhelming array of statistics, it is well known that such is the colour in which men are apt to look at what they wish to be true, that, without any intention to deceive, they often demonstrate the most erroneous doctrines by the most formidable array of figures. To distinguish sound reason from sophistry, and carefully weighed statements from those which have been caught at credulously, requires a clearness of vision which does not belong to the majority ; and hence the necessity for something more than theoretical arguments and elaborate statistics. The question then lies before us,—Is it in our power to supply what is thus wanting, and to put ourselves in a position to appeal to the world, whether we have not placed before all inquirers every means of satisfaction that can be demanded ?

The only way in which this final satisfaction can be furnished, is by the establishment of a public hospital. It may be said, that incontrovertible evidence is daily presented to the medical mind by the multitudinous cures performed by Homœopaths in private practice. But this will not suffice. In the first place, the medical gentlemen by whom these cures are effected cannot blazon them, because they are interested parties. The only quarters, therefore, whence Homœopathic cures can be promulgated, must be from the

patients themselves, and their friends. But non-professional persons can exercise in this way little or no weight upon medical men. So many enthusiastic individuals have been found at all times to proclaim the most wonderful virtues in nostrums which have struck their fancy, that it is not to be expected that merely isolated reports of remarkable recoveries should be received with full attention by professional persons, who are well aware not only of the common eagerness of the public to report marvels and to jump at conclusions, but also of the numberless instances in which even their own colleagues have been carried away by fancies as to the extraordinary and universal effects of new remedies. This reason, therefore, is quite sufficient to deter us from volunteering to professional men any statements of the kind; and, if this were not enough, the ordinary rules of courtesy would alone prevent it, since for a layman to invite the attention of a medical practitioner to the facts of Homœopathy is simply to assume that he requires to be enlightened by comparatively unqualified persons on a point which comes peculiarly within the province of his own inquiries. It is plain, therefore, that in all cases of Homœopathic cures, the persons who are sure to be the last to hear of them are the medical gentlemen by whom the system is opposed.

It may be said, however, that as we have set forth our doctrine, it is the duty of all medical

men to make trial of it for themselves. But this, again, will not hold, because we have no absolute right to demand of any one that he should put himself to trouble to ascertain the truth of anything we may assert, until we ourselves shall have done all that can be required of us. Now, when we ask a medical practitioner to try Homœopathy, and he replies that, in the first instance, he would rather look on, and observe the result of the treatment in experienced hands, we are almost totally without the power of complying with so reasonable a claim. We have no central place where a fair inquirer can attend, from day to day, conscientiously to verify our statements, and to qualify himself by accurate observation before venturing upon experiments on his own account. And it is not alone that this fact is a hindrance to the progress of Homœopathy, but it is absolutely in the hands of an uncompromising opponent no slight argument against it. “Why have you no hospital?” will be the inquiry. “You boast of thousands of marvellous cures; therefore, it is out of the question that a want of funds can be the cause. The gratitude of those who are treated under the old system maintains hospitals and dispensaries in every part of the world. There is no city in England, however small, without such an institution; and it is plain, if you have conferred the benefits you profess, that in your case a far stronger spirit of thankfulness must bring abundant

offerings for a similar purpose. Neither can a paucity of applicants for treatment constitute your excuse; because, if your cures are so extensive, the fame of them must cause you to be besieged by those who have been discharged from other institutions without relief. What, then, is the inference? Obviously that you hesitate to bring your system to the final test, by which it must stand or fall!"

Shall we permit this reproach, or at once resolve that it shall exist no longer? Shall we, in short, finish our work, now we are within sight of the goal? There is no more imperative duty that we can perform, and it is not too much to say, that if we part this evening without entering earnestly upon it, we shall forego one of those high occasions that are only presented to those who faithfully seek for opportunities of usefulness—opportunities which, seized upon with ardour, invariably open up for us still nobler callings, but which, once neglected, never re-appear until by hard discipline we have learned their value.

There is, however, no need to apprehend that we shall hesitate. We have only to recognize the paramount dignity of our aim, and it will then be hard for us to turn aside. In the case of all ordinary appeals to benevolence, there are generally some circumstances to qualify the ardour with which we may respond to them. Nothing, for instance, at first sight, can seem more agreeable

than to contribute to a hospital on the sole ground of establishing a gratuitous provision for the sick poor. But stern philosophy suggests the consideration, that all provisions of this kind tend to weaken those feelings of prudence and self-reliance upon which our welfare as a people depends, and which can be stimulated only by the consciousness that we must, by our own economy and foresight, anticipate all the ordinary contingencies of life. In the present case, however, it is not on the mere principle of providing for the improvident that we are called to act, although in the existing stage of society, charity even of that kind cannot be dispensed with ; but the object we primarily seek is to promulgate a new truth, upon the speedy reception of which the welfare of the whole human race depends. We seek to treat patients gratuitously, because under no other circumstances could we convince them of our sincerity, or claim the right of exhibiting their treatment to medical inquirers ; and if, conjointly with the service we thus render to the world, the subordinate, although to most persons more pleasing task of relieving individual want can be accomplished, we are enabled to combine a degree of satisfaction beyond all that could otherwise be offered.

In summing up the responsibilities before us, let us remember, moreover, that in spreading Homœopathy as we have done, we have given currency to a doctrine which, in proportion as it is

novel and beautiful, will attract a host of ignorant and sordid men to make use of it, unless we take every care to insure that the increase of qualified practitioners shall be equal to the increase of converts among the public. A hospital capable of receiving pupils is the only means by which this can be effected.

If we are prepared, then, to undertake the work—the last one in connexion with Homœopathy which, as non-professional persons, we can be called upon to perform,—it only remains for us to appeal to our medical friends, who have this evening honoured us with their presence, to know if they also are ready for their portion of the labour. To that question there will be but one answer, for none of us who are conversant with the history of Homœopathy can fail to be aware of the devoted and unselfish zeal that has been displayed by its practitioners—a zeal which, in so far as it springs from sympathy with human suffering and an ardent love of science, is happily characteristic of the medical profession, whether we speak of the practitioners of the old system or of the new, but which, in the latter case, we may believe to be heightened by the certainty of the blessings it is in their power to scatter. We shall hear, however, from their own lips, their opinions of what can be effected, and of what they require of us to enable them to bestow their skill and their benevolence where the harvest will be richest. We

shall see that the effort demanded on our part will be but slight, and that it is upon them that the most arduous duty will necessarily fall. Let the cheerfulness with which they are prepared to undertake it, furnish a stimulus to our own enthusiasm.

Little further need be said, except that we should call to mind what has already been effected by our Association, in order to appreciate the results of the combined action of a united body, at scarcely more than a nominal expense to each individual. The same system pursued with regard to the maintenance of a hospital will answer every purpose. If each member of the Association will resolve to collect from all who may be willing to aid the cause, any sum, however small, it will amount in the aggregate to a fund amply sufficient, with other contributions that may be relied upon, to give full birth to the undertaking, and, once started, it will assert from year to year its claims upon the public by the force of facts which cannot be resisted.

At the same time, let us hope to raise these means without solicitations. It is one of the most pleasing facts connected with our Association, that every shilling which has been contributed has been not sought, but offered. Those who have no private objects to gain cannot descend to beg, upon any pretext whatever, and they owe it to the nature of their cause to place it on a higher footing. All that we may collect would bring

little satisfaction, if it were not twice blessed ; and no gift can bless the giver, if it proceed merely as the reply to importunities which it would seem difficult to waive off. Let us, therefore, fix our best reliance on making known the fact that a hospital is wanted, and that it has been resolved to start one. All who sympathize with Homœopathy, and some who, knowing nothing of Homœopathy, may yet desire to promote the fair examination of a new and clearly stated doctrine, will then give us their aid spontaneously, and it is only in this way that it can be wished for. The smallest sum so bestowed will bring better results for all parties than all that might be extracted from those whose liberality but arises from the difficulty of saying—No.

Under these circumstances, our hospital will represent our hearts and minds, and not the mere fashion of charity. It will stand as a testimony to truth, with life in its very walls. The promulgation of the law on which health depends is the ground-work of every other duty ; and this is what we seek in establishing Homœopathy. The feebleness and restlessness of impaired vitality will be found the prompters of all carelessness and crime ; and before the reign of morality and religion can be established, we must do our best to raise the physical organization of mankind, so that each individual may use with complete efficiency the instruments or talents which have been committed

to his charge. Every sacred impulse, therefore, calls us to this undertaking, and also every personal consideration, for the highest benevolence is the only true selfishness, and there never yet was a single grain of help given towards the establishment of a principle, which did not ultimately yield its reward, although in the complicated map of human events, the chain between the act and its consequences may have been undiscernable.

That many of those whom I now address will be permitted to see from the proceedings of this evening the growth of results almost incredible from their magnitude, is a conviction as plain to me as if the present were the future; and it will add to their sense of the efforts of the peaceful and unnoticed disciples of a simple truth, when, looking back over the bleak results of the wars and slaughter into which kings and peoples, and nations and their invaders, were plunged in 1849, they compare them with what will have grown from the quiet step in which they were here engaged, and which will then be marked as having given the chief impulse to a means of healing that has carried vigour, hope, and comfort to every region of the globe.

Report
OF A
GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Association was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday evening, the 22nd August. The meeting was very numerously attended. At half-past seven o'clock,

MR. MARMADUKE B. SAMPSON, the Chairman of the Association, took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said :—Ladies and Gentlemen—Our first proceeding this evening will be to submit for your approval the Report, which has been prepared by the Committee of the British Homœopathic Association, up to the present time. Before calling upon the Honorary Secretary to favour us by reading that document, I am desirous of expressing to you the regret of the Committee, that it was not in their power to call you together at an earlier period of the year. It was their intention that a public meeting of the Association should have taken place in the spring; but it was found that, during the active period of London business and the Parliamentary Session, the pressure of occupation on the various members of the Committee was such as to render it impossible for them to devote more time to the Association than was absolutely requisite for

the carrying on of its ordinary affairs. Owing to this delay, we are deprived of the attendance of many of our fellow members, who are absent in the country; and to the same circumstance must be attributed our not being favoured by the presence of the President, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, and the Vice-President, the Marquis of Anglesea. It is satisfactory, however, to know that, although we are deprived of the presence of these distinguished personages, we have every assurance of their best wishes and active co-operation in the cause of Homœopathy. (Hear, hear.) Another unfortunate circumstance to which I must allude is, that our meeting is fixed on the very day that has been appointed for the assembling of the Peace Congress in Paris, by which we are again deprived of the attendance of several influential members, particularly those belonging to the Society of Friends. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the zeal which is always manifested among those who recognize the truth of Homœopathy will, I doubt not, make up for the deficiency of our arrangements; and the proceedings of the evening will, I trust, not only prove of permanent benefit to the cause we have at heart, but also tend to draw more closely the bonds by which we are all united. (Hear, hear.) I will not further trespass on your time, but will request the Honorary Secretary to proceed to the reading of the Report of the Committee. (Hear, hear.)

The Honorary Secretary (Mr. R. W. HEURTLEY,) then read the Report, which was as follows:—

The Committee of the British Homœopathic Association have much pleasure in meeting the members, to submit for their approval the various steps taken by the Committee, on their behalf, for the diffusion of the doctrine of Homœopathy

At the time when the Association was organized, the number of its members was 410. From that period down to the present hour, there has been a continuous increase, which has far surpassed all the expectations originally entertained; and your

Committee have now the satisfaction to announce, that the total has reached 1,270. It is also gratifying to add, that amongst these 1,270 members, a large proportion are distinguished for rank, influence, and talent. Indeed, in this respect, the Committee believe that the register of the Association presents an array of names such as has rarely been found in any previous combination of an equal number of persons.

Amongst the names on the list, is that of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Committee have received numerous donations ; amongst others, one of £10 from Thomas John Knowlys, Esq., of Heysham Tower, Lancaster.

The accounts of the Association, duly audited up to the 1st of January, 1849, have been forwarded to the members. These accounts show an apparent excess of expenditure over income, of £12 4s. 8d. ; but as the sum of £13 1s. 2d. remained at that period to be collected, it will be seen that the receipts and disbursements of the Association were, in fact, exactly balanced.

Since the 1st of January, new subscriptions, &c., have been received ; and the Association is, therefore, at this moment in possession of a clear sum, after allowing for all payments, of £41. There are also subscriptions in course of collection, which will amount to between £50 and £60 ; and hence the actual balance in its favour may be estimated at £100.

The Committee believe that, looking to the nature and extent of what has been achieved by the Association, this prosperous state of its finances will be regarded with unqualified satisfaction.

The Committee beg now to recapitulate the various objects which, through the kind co-operation of the members, they have been enabled to accomplish.

One of their earliest measures was the distribution to all the members of an interesting work, detailing the case of a highly esteemed medical gentleman, (Mr. James Dore Blake, a Homœopathic practitioner, at Taunton,) who had been subjected to very great injustice from the Royal College of Surgeons. The circulation of this work, the Committee believe, has done

much towards enlightening many of the most liberal practitioners of the old school, as to the unfair means which at one time were too often resorted to, to influence the minds of the profession generally against an adoption of Homœopathy.

The next proceeding was the preparation of an original volume to be presented to the members. This volume was entitled "*Truths and their Reception.*" In addition to the essay from which it received its name, it contained one of the earliest essays by Hahnemann, ably translated by one of the editors of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*,—a statistical account of the Homœopathic treatment of Cholera, and a Narrative of a Mission to Ireland, during the famine and pestilence of 1847, undertaken by a gentleman, now one of the members of the British Homœopathic Society.

The reception of this volume was extremely favourable. The first edition of 1,000 copies was rapidly absorbed, and a second edition became necessary. The total number of copies thus issued has been 1,220; and there remain 280, which, judging from appearances, will soon also be exhausted.

The Committee have likewise to report that, from time to time, they have issued not less than 3,000 copies of a pamphlet containing sixteen pages, containing a concise account of the principles of Homœopathy. They have also distributed 3,500 circulars, detailing the objects of the Association.

In addition to all these publications, the Committee have to mention a step, which has been attended with important benefits. On the first approach of the Cholera to this country, they prepared a pamphlet, earnestly calling attention to the results of Homœopathy in that disease; and also containing a statement of the means of prevention, as well as those which should be adopted on the first symptoms of an attack, pending the arrival of a physician.

Of the success of this measure, and of the effect which the pamphlet must have produced in causing the existence of the Association to be widely known, the best idea will be formed from the fact, that the demand for it has been such as to render

necessary *thirteen* successive reprints,—the total distribution having amounted to 8,000 copies.

The consequences which have flowed from these various and extensive proceedings of the Association, have been manifested in many ways, which plainly demonstrate that Homœopathy is now sufficiently established in the public mind, to render its rapid dissemination for the future entirely certain. The provincial press,—one of the best indices of growing opinion,—has, in several cases, referred to the proceedings of the Association, with the strongest expressions of approval; and it may also be added, that applications from different parts of the country, from respectable practitioners of the old school, requesting information, and expressing in respectful terms a desire to become acquainted with the best works, to enable them to investigate the system, have latterly been of frequent occurrence.

It remains to be mentioned, that your Committee have regarded it as especially desirable to endeavour to plant a knowledge of Homœopathy in distant places, wherever a new opportunity might present itself. The Committee believe that there are none of the settled countries of the world in which the doctrine has not been for some years known and practised. But the British race is constantly extending itself to new regions, and thus furnishing fresh opportunities of diffusing truth. During the existence of the Association, the additional colonies founded have been two; one in the Indian Archipelago, and one in the southern part of New Zealand. In both of them earnest members of the Association are already to be found. The first Government officer who landed at the hitherto uninhabited Island of Labuan, which commands complete intercourse with all the countless and thickly peopled islands of the Indian Seas, was a member of our body; and the first trunk that was carried on shore contained one of the well-provided medicine chests of Mr. Headland. At Otago, in New Zealand, the other colony alluded to, two of our members will have been amongst the earliest arrivals; and they, in like

manner, went prepared with medicine chests and books, to act as missionaries in the cause.

The Committee have now rendered a concise account of the way in which they have endeavoured to fulfil the duties which the members confided to them ; and having thus dealt with the past, they have requested their Chairman to address you in the course of this evening, with regard to the present and the future.

The Committee cannot conclude this Report without publicly acknowledging the very great power which has been derived to the Association from the exertions made in its behalf by the medical gentlemen who compose the list of its honorary members. With the British Homœopathic Society and its President, Dr. Quin, they have carried on a constant intercourse, which has lightened all their labours ; and it is therefore, with the highest satisfaction that they seize this opportunity of expressing the sense they entertain on this point, and of congratulating the members that, on the present occasion, they are favoured with the presence of these allies and friends.

Captain WARDE, R.A., in moving the adoption of the Report, trusted he should not be considered to be intruding himself upon the meeting ; for, although what he might have to say in connection with the rapid extension of the system of Homœopathy might not prove interesting, still he felt bound to come forward, and avow openly the benefits of the practice, as regarded himself personally and his family. It was possible that his style and mode of address might be deemed tedious, but, as he was not accustomed to public auditories, he hoped they would bear with him while he narrated what he had to say. (Hear, hear.) He appeared there to state to them the reason why he became a convert to Homœopathy ; and further, to give unequivocally the best evidence in his power of the beneficial effects of that treatment, which had induced him to become steadfast in the faith.—(Hear, hear.) He had to state, that for upwards of eight years he was a con-

firmed invalid, suffering more than ordinary illness, and it was not until he embraced Homœopathy, and then not before he had exhausted all the resources of Allopathy, that his restoration was effected. At the time it was suggested to him that he should avail himself of the new system, he was a thorough sceptic, and when it was mentioned to him, he treated it at first with perfect ridicule. At length, although entertaining the highest sense of the unremitting attention and kindness which he had experienced from the practitioners of the old school, he consented, at the instance of a relative of the noble and distinguished President of the Association, to apply to Dr. Quin. (Hear, hear.) He went, and, as he said before, being a sceptic, he asked that gentleman to tell him honestly whether he thought that he could put him (Captain Warde,) to rights. (Laughter.) Having examined him minutely on the points of his disorder, the Doctor said he had great hopes that, provided he could practise patience—for patience was one of the ingredients in the success of the treatment of chronic cases,—he would be able to put him “quite to rights;” and he kept his word. (Hear, hear.) He found in Dr. Quin not only an able and scientific physician, but a most agreeable friend. He would not detain them too long, but he had to state that, after following the system strictly, in the course of three or four months, having previously been an invalid for eight years, he was “turned out” as well as ever he was before in his life. (Hear, hear.) Since that period, then being a bachelor, he had become a married man, with a family, and he had not only found the practical benefits of the system in his own person, but it had also greatly benefited his wife and children. He was induced to say this, because, as he saw so many ladies present, he thought it necessary to state explicitly the fact of the beneficial results experienced by children from the practice of Homœopathy. Soon after his first treatment under Homœopathy, he went to Ireland, and he there found a difficulty, attendant upon the want of Homœopathic practitioners in that

country, and therefore he was frequently compelled to call in the aid of the old medical school; and although he had no wish to underrate one party more than another, he found the greatest difference in the systems. They might think that he was troubling them with too much of his personal affairs, but he could only assure them that it was from his anxiety to show, that his conversion to Homœopathy arose from his perfect conviction that it superseded altogether the principles of the Allopathic school. (Hear, hear.) He had now four children—the youngest but six months old, and the eldest three years; and never, since the birth of the latter, had they been subject to any treatment but that of Homœopathy, and he could assure them that, from the eldest to the youngest, more flourishing specimens of Homœopathic practice were not to be found. (Hear, hear, and loud laughter.) It was impossible for any one to deny, who really was acquainted with the distinctions of the two systems, that the medicines themselves did not constitute a great feature in the treatment,—the medicaments of the Homœopaths were *nil*, as regarded taste; and he would only appeal to any mother, who had ever administered castor oil to her offspring, to say whether the Allopathic or the Homœopathic dose deserved the preference. Such was his impression of the perfect efficacy of the Homœopathic system, that he did fancy it would before long supersede the old system, and become universally acknowledged in every country. They had heard by the reading of the Report, that the extension of the system was progressing in the most favourable manner, and he could only say that he wished it speedy success, and that it might penetrate the most distant parts of the earth. (Hear, hear.) On the subject of the want of medical men to practise, he could only impress upon the attention of the meeting the desirableness of encouraging in every way in their power all those who might direct their studies to such an end, since success in rendering Homœopathy known to the world at large depended in a great measure upon the increase of its practitioners.—(Hear, hear.) He had nothing further to add,

but to move the adoption of the Report they had heard read. (Cheers.)

Mr. SANDOZ said he was very happy to second the adoption of the Report, and to give his public assent to its contents. He thought he might be allowed, having had twelve years' experience of the benefits derivable from the Homœopathic treatment, to state that he was perfectly satisfied that its success would be widely spread and lasting. The honourable gentleman who preceded him had spoken of his experience on the subject, and had alluded to the scepticism which troubled his mind previous to the adoption of the system; like that gentleman, and he presumed like most other persons, he also must confess he was a sceptic before he felt the efficacy of the system; and it was not until it had been widely diffused through the members of his domestic circle, that he had been inclined to admit the truth of the principle. As he liked to trace all good to its true source, he believed that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, this system would extend itself throughout the world. His experience of twelve years had firmly brought him to the conviction, that Homœopathy was applicable to every case, (hear, hear,)—surgical cases, as well as those more generally known as physicians' cases,—and that the cures of the diseases, to which nature was subjected, were all within the scope of the Homœopathic practitioner. He was quite satisfied that doubters had only to pay proper attention, and to test the cures effected under the treatment, and they would, like himself and the honourable Captain who had just spoken, acknowledge the new truth which had broken in upon them. (Hear, hear.) After passing some commendatory remarks upon the exertions of Dr. Quin, in perfecting the system, and the essay of the Chairman, entitled "*Truths and their Reception, in relation to Homœopathy*," as illustrating the progress of the science, Mr. Sandoz concluded by cheerfully seconding the adoption of the Report, and most heartily wishing success to the affairs of the Association. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

The Report was then received.

The CHAIRMAN then delivered the ADDRESS, printed at the commencement of this pamphlet, upon the present position and future duties of the British Homœopathic Association, demonstrating the immediate necessity of establishing a LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL; upon the conclusion of which,

Dr. QUIN rose and said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen—As an honorary member of the British Homœopathic Association, and President of the British Homœopathic Society, it devolves upon me to answer the appeal so eloquently made by our Chairman, to know what support the members of the latter society would be likely to afford to the proposition contained in the address, which you have now heard. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to you, before I enter into the subject of that appeal, to acquaint you with the origin of the formation of the British Homœopathic Society. It is about five years and a half since this Society was first established. It then consisted of eight members—gentlemen who met together with the intention of forming a nucleus, from which might proceed a larger and more influential body, for developing Homœopathic practice, and disseminating its principles. From deaths and other causes, its increase in numbers was at first slow, but in the course of two years, satisfactory progress was made; and the number now consists of forty-four medical members of acknowledged talent and experience. Of this body of forty-four, sixteen are metropolitan members; and I may state that no person is admitted as a member without the strictest examination of his credentials; the qualifications of a thorough medical education in the old school being required, as well as certificates of having passed the usual examinations, and received the diplomas of the recognized universities and schools of medicine. (Hear, hear.) It was one of the principles of the Society to give advice to the poorer classes *gratis*, for the cure of the poor sick is a duty ever cheerfully performed by the members of the medical profession, of whatever sect. Some two years ago, it was suggested that the British Homœopathic Society should connect itself with the British Homœopathic

Association, and that the two boards should act in concert. It was accordingly arranged that the members of the British Homœopathic Society should be honorary members of the British Homœopathic Association, in whose proceedings they should take a part. This brings me now to answer the appeal of the Chairman, as to what the medical members are ready to do in furtherance of *the good cause* by the establishment of a hospital; I am prepared to state, that the medical gentlemen have every desire to carry out this project, if possible, to perfection. (Hear, hear.) I may, however, premise, that before the medical members enter upon their work, one of the conditions on which they agreed to give their co-operation, and in which they were readily met by the lay members of the Association, was, that the medical arrangements of the hospital and the election of the medical officers should be made, in the first instance, as the members of the British Homœopathic Society should determine. It was thought that, in the first formation of such an establishment, it would be most essential that the individuals appointed to the several offices should be such as full confidence could be placed in (hear, hear), and that their experience should give weight to the institution, and assure the public that the best possible medical aid, according to the judgment of those most fitted to form an opinion upon such a matter, viz., the medical body itself, was available. Now, I cannot answer the Chairman's appeal better than by briefly stating what the members of the British Homœopathic Society are prepared to do, in furtherance of the proposed object. They are prepared to devote all the time and attention that are requisite to the purposes of the institution (hear, hear, and loud cheers)—all their skill and talent; and to superintend and take under their care whatever cases may present themselves, and to spread a knowledge of Homœopathy by instituting a school, and giving lectures on various subjects connected with the science and principles of Homœopathy. (Hear, hear.) By these means, not only will the diffusion of its principles be rendered certain, but we shall effectually bring

under notice the results obtained by the system. With a view of furthering the object, in which every member is interested, I am authorized to state, that at the last meeting of the British Homœopathic Society, it was resolved to bring forward a proposition before the annual assembly of the Society, to be held this week, that from the funds of the Society, £100 should be given towards the establishment of the hospital (hear, hear); and that the Society should also contribute, when the hospital is established, an annual subscription of £50 (hear, hear); the only condition being, that as the medical members will require some accommodation in the establishment for the holding of their ordinary board meetings and for the purpose of discussing the matters of the Society, a room shall be set apart for them, in which they can arrange those affairs, and also attend to the general superintendence of the hospital. It is also desirable that a room on the premises should be appropriated for the purposes of a library. The medical officers will not usurp much space, because a board-room will be required by the governors of the hospital, while the library will be available to those who belong to the institution. I feel confident that, at the next meeting of this Association, I shall be empowered to announce that the proposition I have just alluded to has met with the unanimous approval of the provincial members of the Society, as it has already obtained that of the metropolitan members. (Hear, hear.) In the meantime I am authorized by the metropolitan members of the British Homœopathic Society, who are all earnest in the cause, to announce their intention to be subscribers annually of five guineas each; the names of these gentlemen are—Dr. Partridge, Mr. Cameron, Dr. Massol, Mr. Yeldham, Dr. Chapman, Dr. Holland, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Leadam, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Kidd, Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Chepmell. I am also authorized to state, that the President of the British Homœopathic Society, in order to further the cause, is desirous of being permitted to give 100 guineas for the first year (hear, hear, and loud cheers),

and ten guineas annually thereafter. (Continued cheering.) Under these circumstances, and with your effective aid, I think that the cause of philanthropy will be secured and that we may hope to see the hospital properly established. (Hear, hear.) I believe I have little more to add respecting the appeal made by our Chairman to the medical body ; but before I sit down, I am anxious to address a few words to the opulent, who are ever ready to extend the benefits to be derived from a hospital to the indigent sick. I say to them, that it is the only sure means to raise up witnesses of the success of our practice ; and in the terms of the Address, I will appeal to them to secure, as far as lies in their power, all the aid necessary for achieving our object. You are all aware of the difficulty encountered by the medical profession in evolving new truths ; but as far as Homœopathy is concerned, that difficulty will be greatly obviated by the establishment of a public charitable institution, which will enable us to show the beneficial results of our treatment. To the middle and other classes I would also appeal, as by the furtherance of this object they will be enabled to assist in the alleviation of the sufferings of their poorer brethren. And to mothers of families I earnestly appeal, whether they would not wish to see, and to aid in effecting, that amelioration of medical treatment which will eventually do away with the extreme measures so often resorted to in ordinary practice. (Hear, hear, hear.) I will not further dilate on this subject, especially as there are others to follow me, and among them the Honorary Secretary of the Society, whose talent, great acquirements, and eloquence, so eminently fit him for that office. (Cheers.)

Dr. CHAPMAN (who was received with loud applause,) said that, in coming forward to support the establishment of a hospital, he felt that the meeting was distinguishing itself in a most noble manner ; but this was not surprising after the eloquent address of their Chairman, and the able speech of the President of the British Homœopathic Society. Were he prepared to follow them through the arguments which they had adduced in

favour of the foundation of such an institution, he felt that they had so well handled the subject that it would be useless to enter at any length upon it. What he, therefore, should confine himself to would be to support the appeal that had been made to the members of the British Homœopathic Association, and which he had every reason to anticipate would be most heartily and cheerfully responded to. (Hear, hear.) It was because he was among those present who were much interested in the establishment of the hospital, that the circumstance reminded him of the African on the river's bank, who, to try its depth, threw stones in the water, and anxiously watched to see the air-bubbles rise. That excellent simile he would not lose sight of, for he, there, too was waiting to ascertain the depth of the arguments used, and see their air-bubbles in the shape of subscriptions. (Hear, hear.) In speaking to the question, he felt that the time had arrived when the necessity of action, in promoting the good cause they had met to consider, was fully apparent. (Hear, hear.) If he were asked, what were the chief glories of England? he should not point to the cathedrals or churches, although he held such establishments in extreme respect; but he should point to the orphans' houses and infirmaries of the land, which ministered to the comforts and wants of the poor, the fatherless, and neglected. (Hear, hear.) To the ladies especially he would address himself, and he trusted that they would not fail in assisting in that good work. He addressed them especially, because he knew there was nothing which was ever perfected without the co-operation of women. Under the circumstances, it was of vital importance that the decision of the Committee should receive every support, and he was quite prepared to say that, not only was Homœopathy essential to the redemption of health, but it was also an immense aid to moral regeneration. (Hear, hear.) While Homœopathy was working its effects with the health, it was not alone removing the baneful influence of disease, but it also tended to eradicate the moral defects of their poor suffering fellow-creatures. (Hear, hear.) Observations had been made in the

course of the evening, on the absence of a Homœopathic hospital in London. They had heard that the principle had spread into distant lands, and he would now inform them what had been communicated to him by a gentleman from Philadelphia, whom he had hoped to have seen there and heard that evening—that in that city, with its 300,000 inhabitants, there were already two Homœopathic hospitals. They must recollect that America was only an off-shoot from this country,—that they were brothers and sisters flowing from the same stock; and therefore it was to be regretted that London, with its 2,000,000 population, should not yet have so far advanced as Philadelphia, with its 300,000 population. (Hear, hear.) Speaking of the high moral influence of Homœopathic practice, he was prepared to assert that, if Homœopathy had been followed out three generations since, very many of the great hereditary diseases would by this time have been entirely eradicated. He, therefore, would now appeal to the meeting, not as a question of self-interest to guide them in their decision, but as one which affected the whole human race; and he trusted that the hearts of fathers and mothers would be moved to render assistance to the poorer classes, who by the establishment of this hospital would be mainly benefited. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. AUGUSTUS MORETON said, that he had been deputed to move a resolution, which he was sorry had not been put into more able hands. However, he would discharge the duty in the best manner he could; and in alluding to the subject matter of their meeting, he was glad to find that Homœopathy was making such permanent and favourable progress. It was not surprising, as had been stated, that some doubters might be found among those who were disposed to investigate the question. It was to be inferred, as many would argue, that if Homœopathy were so true and so efficacious in its application, there would be no need of spreading its success abroad; for the practitioners would be so crowded with patients, and the system itself so highly encouraged, that help for its advancement would scarcely be required. But it was a peculiar characteristic of

the English mind, that it could hardly receive any new truth without doubting its validity. That the highest dilutions of medicaments, as administered by the Homœopathists, would have a similar or greater effect than medicines administered in the crude form, was a statement not likely to be received, until fully explained, with any degree of confidence. He must confess, for his own part, that such feelings troubled him before he became practically acquainted with the system. After being in bad health some time, he applied to a Homœopathic practitioner ; and then, not fancying altogether the minuteness of the dose, he requested him distinctly, so that its efficiency should not prove abortive, to give it him pretty strong (laughter) ; and the fact was that he did get a pretty strong dose, for it aggravated him for one or two days. This was in fact the great impediment to the universal reception of the principle, but that would soon pass away when it came to be thoroughly understood. The great disputants on Allopathy and Homœopathy had naturally their points of contention, and there was no doubt that cases, which each considered conclusive, were to be favourably construed ; but while these points were discussed, the want of an accurate test in the shape of statistics left a blank, in so far as regarded proveable results. Therefore, was it not advisable to start this hospital, to put an Homœopathic hospital by the side of an Allopathic hospital, and then see what was the proportion of mortality ? It was remarkable, considering that in England no Homœopathic hospital had yet been started, there were many abroad. A rough list, which he had prepared, showed that there was an hospital at Leipsic, and one also at each of the following places, namely, Vienna, Munich, Lucca, Güns, Gyöngyös, Linz, Moscow, Palermo, Thoiry, and Kremser. So that even that unfortunate country Hungary, which was now struggling to maintain her ancient constitution, had three Homœopathic hospitals (hear, hear) ; but in London there was not one. There was only one question he would ask them before he sat down, and that was, whether, as inhabitants

of this great metropolis, they ought not to be ashamed of themselves for not starting a hospital before. (Hear, hear.) The honourable gentleman then moved the following resolution :—

That this meeting recognizes that the establishment of a Homœopathic Hospital should be forthwith accomplished, and that they pledge themselves to use their best exertions for the purpose.

Mr. REEF seconded the resolution, and in doing so, bore high testimony to the results of Homœopathy in his own experience. He trusted the appeal made for establishing the hospital would be met by the success it deserved and that the extensive benefits which were likely to accrue to the poorer classes would perpetuate the practice.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. THOMAS UWINS, R.A., said he had been requested by the Chairman to propose that the thanks of the meeting be given to the medical gentlemen of the British Homœopathic Society, for their attendance on the present occasion, and for the way in which they had responded to the appeal regarding the establishment of the proposed hospital. He had been called upon to perform this duty, because he was the oldest Homœopathist in the Association. (Hear, hear.) He believed also that he was the oldest lay Homœopathist in England; but, nevertheless, it would ill-become him to avail himself of the garrulity regarded as the privilege of old age, to treat at any great length of what might be considered his experience on the subject. He, however, had in his early life been much mixed up with medical men—his brother holding a distinguished rank as a physician in his day, and thus he had been enabled intimately to watch the progress of medical science. It was as far back as 1826, that he first witnessed Homœopathic experiments, and that he became perfectly convinced of the great truths which those experiments permanently established. He had seen much in the practice of medicine which

appeared to him to be of a doubtful character, and the uncertainty which everywhere prevailed shook his faith in the old system. He was old enough to recollect the Cullenian system of depletion, and also the Brunonian system of repletion; and what came forcibly upon his mind was the little attention paid to fixed principles, and the circumstance that all physicians for the time being, patronized those which were considered the fashionable medicines of the day, whether they encouraged the lancet and blister, or, on the other hand, the copious use of port-wine and brandy—so great was the prevailing spirit of empiricism. (Hear, hear, hear.) It was whilst he was living in Naples, that a pupil of Hahnemann came there and practised; and he felt quite satisfied, from the results which he saw, that a new light was about to shine forth. His opinion was confirmed in no slight degree from the fact of Dr. Quin, who was established in the city of Naples as a practitioner of the old school, and who had a very extensive connexion amongst the highest English families, as well as amongst persons of distinction of all countries then resident in that populous city, patiently investigating, and at last becoming a convert to, the truth. (Hear, hear, hear.) He saw Dr. Quin, who had made himself beloved and respected in the circle in which he had practised, despite his own interests, abandon the most lucrative pursuit of his profession (hear, hear); he saw him leave the city of Naples to go to Germany, and subsequently he heard of him at Leipsic, as a little child, sitting at the feet of the great apostle Hahnemann. (Loud applause.) He had letters of those days,—memorials which he cherished, and he had since watched Dr. Quin in every step he had taken to disseminate and extend the great principles he had imbibed at their source. (Hear, hear.) He saw him, after he had sacrificed his brightest prospects, proceeding with all sincerity in his new career, and though settled in Paris, going again to Germany to meet the Cholera with none but Homœopathic weapons, and coming off victorious. (Cheers.) He saw that gentleman afterwards come to London,

and in the midst of the persecutions of the medical profession, not bating one jot of heart or hope, valiantly pursuing his course; and the result had proved that Dr. Quin was right. (Hear, hear.) He was quite sure that the doctrine promulgated was one that carried truth and success at its foundation, and he was no less perfectly convinced that its growth could not be checked. He saw that where there was only one formerly practising Homœopathy, there were now hundreds—all graduates of medical universities, and gentlemen of honour, learning, and acquirements. (Hear, hear.) From the phalanx of talent around them, they would be doubtless addressed by others on the several topics of the evening, and he would not further occupy their time. (Loud cheers.)

The motion having been carried,

Dr. QUIN returned thanks. The very flattering manner in which Mr. Uwins had alluded to his career in Homœopathy, was certainly very gratifying to him; but still, at the same time, he feared that the frequent allusion to his name must induce the meeting to think that it was all Dr. Quin, and nobody else. (Cheers and laughter.) Now he could assure them that his case was merely one of many in which the sacrifice of a lucrative practice had been freely made in adopting the principle of Homœopathy, it was the merits of the cause, and not those of the individual, which deserved the panegyric they had just listened to. (Hear, hear.) But to return to the main object of the evening—the meeting had heard, in the course of the delivery of the Chairman's truly powerful and eloquent address, an allusion to the fact that the science had been introduced into the remote regions of Labuan in the Eastern Archipelago, and into Otago in New Zealand. (Hear, hear.) He (Dr. Quin) could add another instance of the manner in which Homœopathy was making its course, and of the alacrity with which new medical converts made sacrifices to the cause. Mr. Brooking, a surgeon in the East India Company's Service, having become a convert to the science from ascertaining its efficacy in his own case in Jungle fever, had abandoned Allopathy, and

resigned his commission in the East India Service in order to be better able to follow out Homœopathy. The result was, that he had since introduced it to the notice of the natives, and being now attached as medical officer to the courts of the Rajah of Tanjore and the Rajah of Poodoocoota, the establishment of two Homœopathic hospitals had been accomplished. These hospitals were forty miles apart, but Mr. Brooking, by a relay of horses, was enabled to give them respectively his personal attendance three times a week, (hear, hear,) nay, the Rajah of Tanjore had lately established a private medical school in his own palace, where Mr. Brooking gave instruction to several intelligent young medical men, natives of the country, in the Homœopathic system. (Cheers.) Such facts required little comment, but, did he not fear to weary the patience of those who might appear "a packed jury," (hear, hear, and laughter,) he might be tempted to enter further into the question. Without, however, alluding more particularly to the subject, he could not refrain from reminding them, after what the Honourable Mr. Moreton had told them respecting Hungarian and other Homœopathic hospitals on the Continent, and what he had himself adduced as to the conduct of persons whom we were taught to regard as little better than barbarian Princes, that it must be considered as a great reproach that London was without any establishment of the kind. (Hear, hear.) It had also just been intimated to him that a Homœopathic hospital was about being started in Dublin by Dr. Luther and the Sisters of Mercy; the institution to possess sixty beds, where the poor could be received, and their diseases properly treated. (Hear, hear.) Let examples of this description animate the breasts of the members of the Association, and he was amply satisfied that the issue would prove most satisfactory. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. G. C. HOLLAND, having been called upon to address the meeting, said he was not aware that he ever rose under greater embarrassment than on the present occasion, for considering the nature of the Chairman's address, and the

speeches which had followed, he feared there was little fresh soil to turn up, or any topic to notice which would suggest remarks of value. Cold must that heart be and wanting in the impulses of all good and kindly offices, that had not been animated by the discussion that had taken place within the walls of that building that evening. (Hear, hear.) After complimenting the Chairman and Dr. Quin, Dr. Holland then proceeded to detail the humanizing effects of Homœopathy, and alluding to the object of the meeting, viz., the establishment of a hospital, called upon the members, in forcible language, to afford their hearty co-operation, and to contribute to the funds of the establishment according to the means with which Providence had blessed them. (Applause.)

Mr. WILSON said that after the very elaborate statement made respecting the progress of the cause, there was very little left for him to mention. However, as he, as a medical man, had become a convert, he might detail the circumstances which led him to embrace the faith. He could tell them that he had become a convert from the pure conviction that Homœopathy was founded in truth, and that conviction was arrived at after having practised seventeen years the old system, thirteen years of which were spent in an extensive district in the neighbourhood of Belgrave Square. (Hear, hear.) He owed his conversion to Dr. Forbes, Editor of the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, and Physician to the Queen's Household, the most staunch and devoted opponent of Homœopathy. His conversion was brought about by the attack made upon Professor Henderson, of Edinburgh, eminent in the branch of medical science known as Pathology, who, when Physician of the Royal Infirmary, became a convert to the cause, and openly declared his conviction. (Hear, hear.) The work Professor Henderson wrote upon Homœopathy happened to cross his (Mr. Wilson's) path, and he read it with attention, but then he was not at the moment thoroughly satisfied, and so complete a sceptic was he at one period, that he himself penned a most severe article in the *Lancet*, against

the system, entitled "*Grandmother Meddlesome.*" (Hear and laughter.) Ho merely related this circumstance to show how deeply rooted prejudice might operate, and if they considered the nature of the education of a medical man, they would have no difficulty in comprehending the probable obstacles to such a conversion. (Hear, hear.) It was good for truth that it should grow with our growth, but prejudice unfortunately followed by the same rule. Early attached as he was to the system of the old school, as advocated in Edinburgh, it might be anticipated that it was a strong conviction indeed which induced him (Mr. Wilson) to abandon without any other important resources, an income which was at least considerable, to trust to Homœopathy, after a successful career of thirteen years. (Hear, hear.) He had, however, he was happy to say, no reason to regret it (hear, hear); and having made this statement, he would now leave the personal part of the question. On the subject of the hospital, he was desirous of making a few observations; and by way of preface, he must remark that, taking into consideration the recent rapid extension of Homœopathic principles, it was truly surprising that no Homœopathic hospital yet existed in London. (Hear, hear.) As long since as six years, his attention was particularly attracted to the necessity of rendering medical assistance to the poor, and in promoting that object, he collected facts connected with the system of the management of dispensaries. The most excellent institution of the kind he found was at Coventry; and comparing analogous facts, it was perfectly clear that with small sums a Homœopathic hospital might be well supported. Mr. Wilson then went into a calculation to prove that, by mutual exertion among the members of the Association and their friends, an amount of funds could be collected which would do great service in the cause, the expense of treatment being comparatively trifling, when placed in juxta-position with Allopathy. Referring to the average mortality under medical treatment, Mr. Wilson said it was found to be from 9 to 10 per cent. under the ordinary system, and from 4 to 5 per cent. under Homœopathy. (Hear,

hear.) The duration of time for curing patients under the two systems was ascertained to be—Allopathy, from 28 to 29 days; Homœopathy, from 20 to 21 days (hear, hear), or a saving at least of a whole week. (Cheers.) This economy of time was a valuable consideration to all parties, more especially to a poor man who had a wife and family depending on his exertions for support. (Hear, hear.) But that was not all. Look at the late visitations of Cholera, and inquire what was the average mortality, as far as could be traced. The results could not be so well tested at home as abroad; but by the tables published—tables, about which there could be no question,—it had been found that the mortality from Cholera was 50 per cent. under Allopathic treatment, and from 8 to 24, or about an average of 16 per cent. under Homœopathic treatment. Then view the matter again from another point. The disease which labouring men suffer greatly from is inflammation of the lungs. Under the old system of treatment with bleeding and other experiments, the mortality averaged 1 in 8; while under Homœopathy the average was 1 in 16. These statements, it was to be recollected, were founded on well calculated tables, derived from statistics of established facts; and in laying them before the meeting, he considered he was best serving and sustaining the appeals made for the establishment of a hospital. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then intimated that the proceedings of the evening might be considered to have terminated. Before, however, the meeting dispersed, he begged to mention that the Committee of the Association proposed calling the members together again, in the course of a few weeks, when they would be made acquainted with the results of their first appeal on behalf of the cause, and when he also hoped to inform them of the preliminary organization of the London Homœopathic Hospital. (Cheers.)

Dr. CHAPMAN desired, before the proceedings concluded, to discharge a duty which was incumbent upon him. They would all bear testimony to the able manner in which the Chairman

had that evening discharged the functions of his office (hear, hear); and knowing, as they well did, how much he was identified with Homœopathy, no individual merited more a vote of thanks than that gentleman. (Hear, hear.) And while alluding to the Chairman, he could not forget the valuable services of the Honorary Secretary, who, in conjunction with Mr. Sampson, had so zealously laboured in the same great work. Associated closely as they were together, and their energies being directed to the same end, he (Dr. Chapman) considered it would not be inappropriate to include in the vote of thanks to their excellent Chairman, a vote of thanks to their excellent Honorary Secretary, since, in the words of Shakespeare, it might be said they were

“ Like to a double cherry seeming parted,
But yet a union in partition.”

(Applause.) Before he concluded, one word with respect to the hospital, and he should again quote our great dramatic bard—

“ If it were done, when 'tis done,
Then 'twere well it were done quickly.”

(Cheers.)

Dr. G. C. HOLLAND having seconded the motion, it was put, and carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said his great anxiety was not to detain the meeting a moment longer, seeing the lateness of the hour. He should therefore merely assure them that the hearts of the Honorary Secretary and himself were bound in one common link with all who recognized Homœopathy; and that hence the kind vote which had just been adopted afforded them the sincerest gratification.

The meeting then separated.